IT CLOSES GROCES PIETRO'S SHOP IN SPITE OF MASS.

The Speek of Murdered Peter Christiane Does a Epiophone Act — A Postponed Vendetta—Macaroni as a Food for Wraiths—F. Holshan Saw a Dago Ghost. ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 23.-Mass was said this morning in the Church of St. Michael the Archangel for the repose of the soul of Peter Christiano, whose ghost has been seen and heard, according to report from the neighborhood, in the house on White street, West Orange, where he used to live and in which he was murdered. Meantime the ghost has full pos aession of the lower floor of the house, the famfly of Frank Pietro, the grocer, having moved out last night in consequence of the manifes

tations of spiritual force. It speaks ill for the abode of snybody's whost that it should wish to return to the White street house, for that is a ramshackle affair, glassless as to most of its windows, and ether in a most undesirable condition Perhans, as the neighbors say, the shost has returned there, not because it wanted to, but because it is compelled to haunt the place until the murder of the former personality is avenged. To be sure, old Larry Corbo is now in prison serving a long sentence for man slaughter, but the Italians do not consider that a proper "vendetta." Until Corbe is dead, say they, the ghost of Peter Christiano will con tinue to play xylophonic tunes on the wood work of the old house. And if there is any thing in evidence the ghost is there. Some ghosts dwindle and pine away into the air; nothingness of unsubstantiated rumor upon investigation, but this one becomes more ac tual in proportion as investigation is made.

Take, for a starter, the statement of 14-year old Maria Pietro, who discovered the ghost on Monday night. She was going up stairs with a lighted lamp in her hand when she heard pappings on the wall following her up. With great presence of mind Maria set the lamp down before collapsing in a heap and rolling to the foot of the stairs. Her father, who came out to find out why Maria was performgymnastics, also heard the mysterious noises and made a thorough but unavailing search for the source thereof. More rappings and of increased energy were heard on Tues. y night and on Wednesday the Rev. Ernest d'Aquila, pastor of the Church of St. Michael the Archangel, was requested to sprinkle the place with holy water, on the supposition that if the cause of the disturbance was an evil spirit it would thus be banished. Evidently it wasn't, for on Wednesday evening the manifestations sounded like the racket made by a small boy drawing a lath along a picket fence. Thereupon Samuel Christiano, brother of the dead Peter Christiano, was sent for and "Yes, that's Peter," he said positively, when

he heard the raps. Somebody suggested that, as Peter had been killed last New Year's and the racket didn't begin until this week, he had employed de cidedly dilatory tactics.

"It is Peter," reasserted Samuel. "He used to sit at his table and drum just that way. I think he was doing it when Corbo killed him." "What does he come around now for?" asked

"Because Corbo is still alive and he is una-"You are his nearest relative," said Groces

Pietro. "If any one is to avenge him it should Samuel shrugged his shoulders. Corbo he explained, was in prison, where he would be difficult to get at. He himself had a good sa-

loon business, which he would be foolish to leave for the sake of a vendetta. People didn't understand vendetta in this country, be added. It was likely to be attended with unpleasant circumstances. Therefore he must
decline to have anything to do, with the case,
except that he would gladly join in the expenses of having a mass said for the repose of
the dead man's soul. If a man's soul was
reposing, he added, it wasn't likely that his
ghost would be rampaging around at night,
"That's all very well," said Pietro. "You
don't have to live in the house with that racket.
I'm going to get out." added. It was likely to be attended with un-

most would be rampaging around at night.

That's all very well, 'said Pietro. 'Tou don't have to live in the house with that racket. I'm going to get out."

Bo he packed up his goods and chattels, boarded up the front window of the store, and departed with his wife and eight children. A considerable tattoo signalized their departure, but whether indicating satisfaction or grief nobody would attempt to say. The one thing that the Pietros did not take with them was a box half full of macaroni which the ghost had moved from the top shelf where it stood to the middle of the floor. This taste for macaroni proves conclusively that the spirit is Italian. The box still stands where the ghost left it. Last night the wraith held high carnival. The Canros, who live in the other half of the bouse, heard a perfect riot of rapping about midnight, followed by deen groans. For reasons which will commend themselves to the majority of persons they did not sail forth in search of the ghost, but clung tensolously to their beds. Antonio Briolo, who passed the house at 12 o'clock, deposes that he not only heard the ghost but saw it.

"Then I saw something come to the door. Then I ran away."

Consider also, in this connection, the testimony of P. Holahan, who lives around the corner, and was returning home from a "bit of a good time" with some friends at midnight. P. Holahan was leaning against a post across the street from the haunted domicile and viewing it with obvious missivings when a Bux reporter visited the place to-day.

"What did it do to you?" asked the reporter.

"Why would a Dago ghost bother me, I do' know," said P. [Holahan. "I never had no truck with them Dagoes."
"What did it do to you?" asked the reporter. "Faith, then, it did nothing. I didn't give it time," said P. Holahan. "I e-vaporated."
"But you saw it, didn't you?"
"That I did, pienty of it, an' heard it, too, First I knew of it I heard a tap-tap-tap inside. Then is seen a light."
"What kind of a light?"
P. Holahan, acratched his head thoughtfully. It was not what you would call a steady light," he said. "It was like one of them willy-whiskers or whatever you call 'em."
"Will-o'-the-wisps, 'suggested the reporter. "That's him. I mind it was green, because when I seen it I says to myself, P. Holahan, I says, a green light means a po-leece station." I says, an' that's a good place to keep away from at this time o' night, I says. With that I was goin' on when I heard a most scarifyin' yell an' a kind of meanin. What alls you? I says no answer, but another moan, an' I came on prayin' double tides until I got to me bed. Who wud ever think a Dago would have a ghost!"

Over in Mocovella's saloon across the street the ghost absorbed the attention of all todes.

ghost!"
Over in Mocovella's saloon across the street
the ghost absorbed the attention of all to-day.
Mocovella himself hadn't seen it or even heard
it, but he had heard the shricks of the women

Mocovella himself hain't seen it or even heard it, but he had heard the shrieks of the women in the house.

"Bad for business," said Mocovella gloomily.

"No good. Dam!"

Each member of the conversation circle in the saloon had some ghostly reminiscence to impart. Pasqualo Sarasoni had a grandfather who became a ghost in consequence of carelessly running up against a stiletic casually extended by an enemy in a dark passageway, and Pasqualo's description of his ancestor's bostmortem performances was something to be remembered at dead of night when the wind speaks in strange voices. A pleasing tale was related by Mario Corneo of a ghost which disported itself in the vicinity of Naples, occasionally strangling wayfarers. In the village where Giacomo Ferrino used to live there also dwelled for a brief period the wraith of a murdered man, which shrieked alond every night until finally its shrieks resulted in an earthquake, which shivered the town to pieces, he thought very likely, that a similar fate would done.

"Bad for business," groaned Mocovella. "No

done. "Bad for business," groaned Mocovella. "No i. Damn!"

But I, who have seen it," said little Ben
b. rising from his place in the corner. "I

"But I, who have seen it." said little Ben Nello, rising from his place in the corner. "I tell you "what did you see?" "Where did you see it?" 'You are drunk, little Nello?" These and other exclamations rained upon the claimant to the ghost's attention.
"No, I am not drunk, said Nello stoutly. "I saw it last night. It had great bright eyes like a cat, and it stood in the doorway and groaned. I spoke to it and it answered me. I asked it if it was the ghost of Peter Christiano."

tiano."

He paused impressively and the question rose in a roar: "What did it say?"

"It rapped three times, meaning yes."

How do you know that? demanded Sarasoni. "My grandfather was a wise woman, and after my grandfather was a ghost she told in a sil about it, but ahe never told me that."

"Your grandfather isn't the only ghost," retorted the little Nello. "I also had a grandfather." torted the little Nelio. I am father shouled father mind your grandfather, shouled Mosovella. Go on with Peter Christiano's Mocoveila. "Go on with Peter Christiano's Mocoveila. "Go on with Peter Christiano's ghoat."
"Then I asked." continued the narrator. "If it could not rest easy in the grave, and it rapped twice, meaning no."

Barasoni snorted disdainfully and was about to protest again, but Mocovella signed to him to be ellent and he subsided.

Being a very brave man," continued the latest bello, pumng out his chees. "I and that

The Italians looked at one another.

"Old Corbo is still alive," said Ferrino suggestively.

And safe in prison," added Corneo.

Peter Christiano has relatives," said Mocovella savagely. "It is their affair, not ours. Why does Nello tell such things?

"It is not my affair at all," said Nello airlly, "I am not afraid. It does not hurt my business. Let all the ghosts walk that eas, it bothers me not at all."

All the rest protested that it was of equally small account to them, but not one was missing at the mass for the repose of Peter Christiano's soul. The entire neighborhood was present at the mass, which was said by Father D'Aquila, whose visit to the house had failed to stop the weired proceedings. It had interrupted them, however, the tenants said, for there were no noises while he was there. Grocer Pietro says that he will start a business somewhere else, where macaroni-loving wraiths won't disturb his stock. Some of the tenants in the other side of the house have appealed to the police for protection, but all that the police could do was to promise to keep an eve on the premises.

SILVER-PLATE UNION TOTTERING. The Plan to Consolidate the Manufacturer

Threatens to Collapse. The proposed combination of the large aller-plate interests of the country, which has been under discussion for some time, is in danger of falling,through. While the promoters of the scheme expressed themselves yesterday as being hopeful of its success, it was learned that very serious obstacles had been encoun tered, and that there was a general feeling in the trade decidedly at variance with the view of the promoters.

The project of forming a combination of the silver-plate manufacturing concerns was roached fully six months ago. The promoters, from what could be learned vesterday, are the members of the banking house of Thomas & Post of 7 Wall street. The proposed combi-nation embraces about twenty firms, among them the largest in the trade, such as the Meriden Britannia Company, the Wilcox Silver Plate Company and R. Wallace & Sons. The majority of the firms, however, are small nes, which would probably in the long run receive the greatest benefit from the operation of such a plan. The object, of course, was to reduce expenses by combining the plants and essening the number of officers at present drawing large salaries. The capitalization of the new company was to be \$30,000,000, and it was to have been called the International Silver Piate Company. According to the most riace Company. According to the most reliable information that could be obtained yesterday George H. Wilcox, the Vice-President of the Meriden Britannia Company, was slated for President, and Samuel Todd of the Wilcox Silver Plate Company was down for Vice-President. The corporation would have controlled about 75 per cent, of the total output of silver plate.

silver Plate Company was down for Vice-President. The corporation would have controlled about 75 per cent, of the total output of silver plate.

Several days ago the indications were that the scheme would go through. About that the scheme would go through. About that time it began to be rumored that an effort was being made by some of the larger firms to defeat the measure. Mr. Post, one of the members of the banking house which is financing the project, denied most emphatically yesterday that any trouble had cecurred.

"All of the firms," he said, "are perfectly agreeable to the plan of consolidation and, besides, we have got them where they cannot withdraw. We have an option on every one of them. This was made at first to hold good up to Sept. 1. We have since got it extended to Oct. 1. There may possibly be some objection raised by the minority stockholders, but as long as we control over 50 per cent. of the stock we can dictate our own terms to the rost. A number of the larger concerns, among them being the Meriden Britannia Company and the Wilox Silver Plate Company, have gone so far as to send out circulars to their stockholders stating that the company had been formed under the laws of New Jersey, capitalized at \$30,000,000, one-half preferred stock, the other common. There is no doubt about the result of the plan. A meeting of those interested will be held some time next week to complete the arrangements. The scheme will go through in one night and no one will know anything about it until it is an actual fact."

Mr. Post's resy views of the matter were not shared by some of the representatives of other concerns. There was a tendency to keep very quiet about the matter, however. The Wilcox company is one of those that are not very hopeful of the success of the plan. Manager Breekinridge of the New York office, at 11 Maiden lane, said that he understood that the project had virtually fallen through.

"It would not have benefited us much, but see were among those who consented to be parties to it. As I und

RAN AWAY WITH BRIDE'S DOWRY.

Delinquent Husband to Go to Blackwell's Island Unless He Supports Her

Adolph Peitnitzer, an east side furrier, bemouned his luck yesterday in the Essex Market Court, where he was a prisoner on complaint of his bride of three months, who shook her fist at him and said: "Ha, ha,"Adolph Peitnitzer, you vill chead a

poor girl? No? Now you vill go to chail, Mister Peitpitzer."

With the assistance of Lawyer Resenschein Magistrate Brann learned the story of Peit-nitzer's romance that had such an inglorious ending

About four months ago Peitnitzer left New York for Austria for the purpose, he said to his friends, of marrying a rich woman who had "a whole lot of money, as much as \$600 vet."

The bride was Lena Blaustien, and the marriage was duly celebrated in the little Austrian village where she lived. The bride was congratulated on her luck in being able to procure a real live American husband for such procure a real live American husband for such a cheap sum as \$600, the amount of the dowry. On the night of the wedding she gave Peitnitzer the dot, and he promised to take her right away to America, so she says.

There was much sorrow in the little village on the following morning, when it was announced that the bridegroom had disappeared. The \$600 went with him.

Peitnitzer shortly afterward arrived in this city, and to all his friends who questioned him about the rich wife and the \$600 he only shook his head.

Sigmund Blaustein, the bride's hookes.

reinitizer shortly atterward arrived in this city, and to all his friends who questioned him about the rich wife and the \$600 he only shook his head.

Sigmund Biaustein, the bride's brother, who lives at \$248 East Houston street, learned of the desertion of his sister, but did not learn Peitnitzer's whereabouts. One day shout two months ago a young woman of Biaustein's acquaintance called upon him.

"Mister Blaustein." she said. "a lofely man mit me has fail in lofe. He's such a fine man, and I also lofe him. Listen, Mister Blaustein, you shouldt give me advise. I must know his reputation, but me and der Essex Market Court. Vill you findt owid for me?

"Vat is his name?" asked Blaustein.

"Adolph Peitnitzer," said the woman.

"Vat, Adolph Peitnitzer," said the woman.

"Vat, Adolph Peitnitzer," shoutad Blaustein as he jumped from the chair. "At last I haf you. Dat is der man dat married mine sister. Mine sister shall be revenged."

The young woman who sought the advice was also excited by the discovery and promised to help Blaustein in his plan of revenge. Blaustein sent to Austria for his sister, and she arrived here about three weeks ago. She went to the Essex Market Court and procured a warrant for Peitnitzer's arrest on a charge of abandonment. Peitnitzer's was arrested year to the Essex Market Court and procured a warrant for Peitnitzer's arrest on a charge of abandonment. Peitnitzer's was arrested year to the Essex Market Court and procured a warrant for Peitnitzer's arrest on a charge of abandonment. Peitnitzer's was arrested year to the Essex Market Court and procured a warrant for Peitnitzer's arrest on a charge of abandonment. Peitnitzer was arrested year to the caust squad.

His bride clapped her hands with joy when ahe saw him in the custody of the policeman. Petnitzer did not deny her statements.

"Your Honor," said Lawyer Rosenschein, who was the woman's counsel, will you ask Peitnitzer how much of the \$600 he has left?"

"Chudge," said Peitnitzer, "I haf only \$20 of te left."

The lawyer denounced

James Canary, a licensed ticket speculator,

of 87 East 114th street, was arrested in front of Weber & Fielda's Music Hall last night, charged with disorderly conduct. He had sold to Stephen H. Lang of 156 East Forty-fifth to Stephen H. Lang of 150 East Forty-fifth street a ticket to the music hall at an advance of 50 cents on the regular price.

The doorkeeper, acting on instructions given to him by Manager Teller, and in accordance with a sign hung in the lobby, refused to accept the ticket. Manager Teller went outside and told Canary he ought to refund Lang's money. A crowd gathered while the two discussed the question, and Canary was locked up for causing a disturbance. There is a guapicion that lang and Canary are acquainted, and planned to make a test case.

I would do what I could to help it, and asked THE HARLEM RAILROAD DISPUTE OVER THE CONTRACT WITH

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

-A Stockholder Objects and Wants the Harlem Directors to Besist-He Issues a Circular to His Fellow Stockholders. The compromise recently agreed upon by the committees of the directors of the New York Central and the Hartem Baliroad companies for the settlement of the dispute as to which com-pany shall benefit by the refunding at a lower mously, if accepted at all. A special meeting

rate of interest of the Harlem Railroad bonds maturing in 1900 will not be accepted by the tockholders of the last named company unaniof the stockholders has been called for Oct. 5 to pass upon the proposed compromise. and at this meeting the opposition thereto will take definite shape, as is apparent from the circular printed below, copies of which were mailed last evening to the stockholders of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company and will reach most of them to-day. The signer of it holds Harlem stock to the mount of \$60,000, so that his loss by the compromise which he is opposing would be \$1,320 a year, representing 4 per cent. upon \$33,000, the aggregate loss at the same rate to all the stockholders being \$5,500,000. The circular is as follows: To the Stockholders of the New York and Harlem Rai

To the Stockholders of the New York and Havien Rati-road Company.

An effort is being made to secure an altera-tion of the lease of our road to the New York Central Railroad Company, by which altera-tion, instead of the \$420,000 a year additional income which our company is at present en-titled to receive after May 1, 1900, it will got only \$200,000 a year, thus depriving us of \$220,000 a year, equal to a dividend of 2.2 per cent, on our stock which we should otherwise receive.

sent, on our stook which we should otherwise receive.

A stockholders' meeting, called for the purpose of voting upon this alteration, is to be held oct. In ear, and our proxies have been solicited to sanction it. In order to defeat it, all the votes that it is possible to secure should be cast against it.

Unless, therefore, you are willing to submit to the loss with which you are threatened, or will attend the meeting in person, please execute and return the inclosed proxy to the attorneys therein mentioned, who will stamp it as the law requires and use it at the stockholders' meeting to vote against the proposed alteration of the lease. The proxy, you will observation of the lease. The proxy, you will observation of the vote against the proposed alteration of the lease. The proxy, you will observation of the lease. The proxy, which you may have inadvertently given.

The provision which it is sought to change is contained in section 0 of the lease, and reads as follows the "party of the first part," meaning our company, and "the party of the second part," the New York Central!:

Sixth—The said party of the second part covents.

part," the New York Central):
Sixth—The said party of the second part covenants and agrees that it will pay the principal of all the bonds described in said Schedule "A." other than the bonds therein described as "consolidated mortgage, due May 1, 1900," as they shall respectively mature and be presented for payment, and that it will at the maturity thereof, pay the principal of the said "consolidated mortgage," bonds if and in case it should not be paid by the said party of the first vari

it should not be paid by the said party of the first part.

In case of the payment thereof or of some or any part thereof by the said party of the first part, then, and in that event, the said party of the second pars shall, thereafter, par to the said party of the first part, semi-annually, on the days when interest would become due and payable on the said bonds, if the time thereof has been extended, an amount equal to such interest on said bonds, or on such part of then say have been paid by the said party of the first part, so as fairly to adjust the obligation of the said party of the second part, herein contained, as to the annual rent on the said railroad and property herein demised.

demised.

The consolidated mortgage bonds amount to \$12,000,000, and bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, amounting to \$840,000 per annum.

Our directors have been advised by their counsel, Francis L. Stetson, Esq., that under the above provision our company has the right to obtain the \$12,000,000 needed to pay off the consolidated mortgage by creating a new mortgage to take its place, and not additional to it, and thus to secure from the New York Central the payment to our company annually,

morigage to take its place, and not additional to it, and thus to secure from the New York Central the payment to our company annually, after May 1, 1900, of the \$840,000 Interest theretofore paid. In accordance with such advice, our directors having voted to create such a new mortgage at 3% per cent. the required number of stockholders, at a meeting held May 18, 1897, ratified their action. The amount required to pay the interest on this new mortgage being \$420,000, the remainder of the \$840,000 paid to our company by the New York Central, or \$420,000, would be applicable to dividends upon our capital of \$10,000,000, or 4.2 per cent. a year.

Subsequently to these proceedings a majority of our directors, being also a majority of the directors of the New York Central Railroad Company, asserted, in their capacity as directors of the New York Central Railroad Company, asserted, in their capacity as directors of the New York Central Railroad Company, asserted in their capacity as directors of the New York Central Railroad Company, to the provision of the lease, above cited, and directed the commencement of a suit by the New York Central against our company, to have it adjudged that the whole \$420,000 a year, saved by refunding the \$12,000,000 conpany but to the New York Central. That suit has not yet been brought to trial, but as a compromise thereof the alteration of the lease as above mentioned and which is described in their circular to the New York Central stockholders they openly say that the proposed alteration of the lease will save the Central over \$200,000 per annum in fixed charges.

That the proposed compromise and alteration are not justified by the facts of the case, but are in direct violation of our fights, and of the leaving of some of the best inverse of the city.

but are in direct violation of our rights, and of the duty of our directors to defend them, is the opinion of some of the best lawyers of the city, and at the proper time and in the proper man-ner the Supreme Court will be asked to pro-tect our interests. Meanwhile your coopera-tion is solicited to prevent, if possible, the ratification at the stockholders' meeting of the wrong with which we are threatened. Theomas Hitchcock, New York, Sept. 19, 1808.

Mr. Hitchcock says, in regard to the above circular, that he has issued it for the purpose f informing his fellow Harlem stockholders of their rights more fully than does the circular issued by the directors asking them to vote in favor of surrendering the \$220,000 a year due to them. He makes no charges against the Harlem directors beyond that of not sufficiently defending the rights of their constituents, and he is preparing to commence an action in the Supreme Court for an injunction to estrain them from executing the proposed change in the terms of the contract between the Harlem and the Central, even if the requisite number of Harlem stockholders shall consent to it. This action will raise the single issue whether the claim of the Central has or has not in it sufficient merit to justify the Harlem directors in compromising it, as they propose to do. The leading directors say it has. Mr Hitchcock says it has not, and that he will maintain his conviction until it is condemned by the court.

DAVMEN WIN THEIR CATISE

Natural Oyster-Bed Boundaries in Long Island Sound Fixed in Their Favor. GREENPORT, N. Y., Sept. 23,-State Shellfish Commissioners Edward Thompson of Northort and William B. Weed of Potsdam, accompanied by State Engineer and Surveyor Campbell W. Adams of Albany, A. Wyeth, assistant to Engineer Adams, and Major J. W. Bond, Chief Game Protector of the State, visited this village vesterday in the interests of the State Fisheries, Forest and Game Commission. Their object was to establish proper boundaries to the natural growth oyster beds in this locality. There has been a considerable controversy of ate over this matter. The baymen contended that certain capitalists claimed a right to ente upon lands where, less than a year ago, oysters had been plentiful, because this year there had been no set of cysters upon them. This an-

been no set of cysters upon them. This angered the baymen and they protested to the Shellfish Commission.

The State officials secured the cyster steamer J. Howard Lownies and personally inspected the grounds in dispute. Last night a conference was held between the baymen and the members of the commission. After a vigorous discussion which lasted more than an hour, the boundaries of the natural beds were fixed satisfactorily to the baymen, the latter getting all they asked for.

An official map of the coast line of the north shore of Long Island from Port Jefferson to Orient Point is being prepared by the engineering department of the State. The natural cyster beds will be designated on this map with black marks. The cystermen are much pleased with the work of the commission, and say they have received positive assurances that their rights will be protected.

Pierpont Morgan in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.-Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan was in Washington to-day, and his presence at the Treasury Department occadoned many rumors. He called simply to pay his respects to Secretary tinge. Mr. Morgan is a delegate to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church which will meet in Washing-ton next month, and he came over to engage a house for that time. He expects to remain here throughout the sessions of the convention, and preferred to coupy a private residence rather than go to a hotel. OUR GREAT EXPORT TRADE.

Wonderful Showing of Our Shipments

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 .- The invasion of foreign markets by the manufacturers of the country continues to increase. The figures of Shall the Harlem Give Up \$730,000 a Year? the Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that the July exports of manufactures were greater than in any July in the history of the country and formed a larger percentage of the total exports than in any preceding year or month in its history. The exports of manufactures fo the month were \$25,983,116 and formed 36.47 per cent. of the total exports. No July has ever shown such a record of exports of manufactures, and in no month or year have manufac tures formed so large a percentage of the total exports. Compared with a decade ago, the July exports of manufactures have doubled, and the percentage which they form of the total exportations has also nearly doubled. In July, 1888, the total exports of manufactures were only \$11,559,606, or less than half the July, 1898, while they formed only 20.27 per cent, of the total exports, against 36.47 per cent. in July, 1898. The gain which the manufacturing interest

are making in the proportion which they are obtaining of the total export trade is strongly marked. In July, 1890, they supplied 24.82 per cent, of the total exports; in July, 1894. 28.16 per cent: in July, 1895, 31.38 per cent. in July, 1806, 32.80 per cent.; in July, 1897 per cent., and in July, 1808, 36.47 per cent. Exports of manufactures in July, 1897 were double those of a decade earlier, yet July, 1898, shows an increase of more than 10 per

The increase in export manufactures extends o nearly all of the important industrial interests of the country. Exports of agricultural implements increased nearly 50 per cent. in July, 1898, over July, 1897. Great Britain bought from us nearly twice as much in this line in July of the present year as in July, 1897; British North America increased her purchases in this line 50 per cent : France doubled her purchases, as did also Argentina and other South American countries, while British Australasia increased 50 per cent Our exports of cars and carriages in July, 1898,

British Australasia increased 50 per cent. Our exports of cars and carriages in July, 1898, were more than 33 per cent, greater than in July of last year, the exports in this line to Great Britain being 50 per cent, greater than in July of last year, ago; while Africa nearly doubled her purchases of this grade of articles, and Argentina increased from \$2,050 in July, 1897, to \$145,093 in July, 1898, other South American countries also increasing their purchases largely.

Exports of copper in July, 1898, were \$3,207,946 in value, as against \$2,943,577 in July, 1897, the chief increase being to France, Germany, British North America and Mexico. Our cotton manufacturers made in July a much better record than in the earlier part of the calendar year. Their exports of cotton cloth in July, 1898, amounted to 37,474,071 yards, against 28,685,165 yards in July, 1897. To Great Britain exports of cotton cloth increased nearly 20,000 yards, to other European countries 20,000 yards, to their European countries 20,000 yards, to British North America 400,000 yards, and to China over 6,000,000 yards, to British North America 400,000 yards, and to China over 6,000,000 yards. The total exportation of cotton goods for the month was \$2,203,032 in value, against \$1,732,077 in July, 1897.

The exports of iron and steel show a remarkable increase, being for the month of July, 1898, \$7,012,977, against \$4,918,107 in July of last year. Great Britain increased her consumption of our sewing machines; Brazil increased hers by 75 per cent, and the exports of this article to Africa were double in July, 1898, those of July, 1898, wire increased from 8,120,424 pounds in July, 1897, to 4,522,081 pounds in July, 1898, to 1992,574 pounds in July, 1898, and wire increased from 8,120,424 pounds in July, 1898, and wire nails from 1,815,511 pounds in July, 1898, and wire nails from 1,815,511 pounds in July, 1898, and wire nails from 1,815,511 pounds in July, 1898, and wire nails from 1,815,511 pounds in July, 1898, and wire nails from 5,538,212 pou

hich manufactures forts in each month me	ormed of the	total ex-
	Exports of Manufactures,	Per cent. of Tot. Exp'tz,
nly, 1888	. \$11,859,606	20.27
uly, 1889	. 18,585,090	26.38
nly, 1890	. 18,820,918	24.82
uly, 1891	. 14,675,428	23.70
aly, 1802	11,429,915	10.97
nly, 1898	. 16,104,276	24.01
nly, 1804	. 14,532,488	28.16
nly, 1895	. 17,306,192	81.88
aly, 1896	21,558,500	82.80
aly, 1897		83.78
nly 1808	25 089 114	96.47

The following table shows the exportations

of leading manufactures pared with July, 1897:	in July,	1898, com-
Articles.	1897.	1898.
Agricultural implementa	\$454,579	\$684,859
Cars for steam railways	116,200	141,764
Care for other railways	88,412	81.117
Copper,	2,983,577	8,267,946
Cotton cloths, yards	28,485,145	87,474,071
Cotton manufactures	\$1,782,027	\$2,203,032
Fertilizers	500,659	697,031
Glass and glassware	88,204	96,047
Iron and steel	4,915,107	7,012,977
Wire nails, ibs	1,981,511	4,890,006
Cut nails, 1ba	5,588,212	7,863,262
Steel plates and sheets, lbs	725,514	0.982,574
Bars or rods of steel, lbs	2,726,388	4.522,961
Wire, Ibs	8,120,484	16,217,144
Bewing machines	\$254,987	\$271,306
Typewriters	108,889	140,017
Boots and shoes	108,506	172,470
Naval stores, bbls	185,742	218,216
Oil cake, lbs	64,478,804	81,677,280
Mineral oils, gals	76,680,646	79,059,058
Spirits, gals	113,294	140 mm
Tobacco, manufactured	\$840,51H	\$410,668
Wool manufactures	68,023	96,786

WAR TAX FRIENDLY SUIT.

The Clash Between Certain Manufacturer

of Medicine and the Authorities. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.-Some time ago Commissioner of Internal Revenue Scott issued a circular calling the attention of Collectors to the fact that information had been re ceived to the effect that certain manufacturers were violating the law by placing articles o medicine on the market, improperly packed and without the stamps required by law. directing that prompt measures be taken to prevent such violation, and if necessary to seize the goods and prosecute the offenders. Thereupon the manufacturers requested that they be allowed to enter into a friendly suit with the Government to test the law in its application to the goods in question. Accordingly the seizure of a small stock of these goods held by a retailer in New York city was made, and the owner will take the case to the United

the owner will take the case to the United States Court.

Collectors have been advised to exercise their discretion in seizing this class of goods where there is a manifest disposition to obey the law, and if the goods in question are immediately stamped no further proceedings will be taken pending the decision of the court. Some of the wholesale drug houses in the large cities were carrying large stocks of these goods, which had to be stamped at once. A number of seizures have been made in various parts of the country, but they have only been in the case of such druggists who have persistently refused to stamp the goods pending the decision of the court in the test case. The thorough overhauling of the stacks of the drug trade has caused some irritation, but the department is acting with the utmost liberality where there is a willingness to at once comply with the law.

HIDES AND CALFSKINS.

Important Order by the Treasury Department Revoking a Classification.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.-Assistant Sec etary Howell to-day issued a circular revoking the classification of hides and caliskins recently promulgated upon the recommendation of the Board of Local Appraisers. This classification was the cause of great dissatisfaction to the trade, for the reason that the dividing line, as determined by the weights of the skins, made reat quantities of this merchandise dutiable when imported. Callakins are imported free of duty, while hides are taxed 15 per cent. As fixed by the local appraisers, callakins should weigh not more than 7½ pounds dry or 10 pounds when green or salted. All skins above those weights and conditions were to be classified as hides and therefore dutlable.

Frotests were made by the importers, and after many hearings, in which it developed that the weights fixed were much lower than those used by the trade generally, the Assistant Secretary to-day revoked the former order and fixed the weight for callakins at twelve pounds for dry and twenty-five pounds for green. when imported. Calfakins are imported free of

Increase in Commercial Cable Stock ALBANY, Sept. 23,-A certificate showing an ncrease of the capital stock of the Commercial Cable and Telegraph Company from \$100,000 to \$500,000 was fied with the Secretary of State to-day. The debts and liabilities of the company, the certificate states, amount to \$15,-900,000. WARNEDBYHERNEWLOVER

THE MURDERED WIDOW HAD TWO STRINGS TO HER BOW.

be Police Declare That Mrs. Wilson Had Discarded James O'Neil in Favor of the "Jack" Who Wrote the Letter Found in the Bosom of Her Dress-Her History. The murder of Mrs. Ellen Wilson, the rich street. Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, by her maddened and jealous lover, Jam O'Nell, who committed suicide a few seconds later, was further investigated by the police of the Sixth avenue station vesterday. Capt James White succeeded in learning the his

tory of the murdered woman.

Capt. White is satisfied that Mrs. Wilson had another lover, and that he was in her company at about 3 o'clock on Thursday morning, when O'Neil made an attempt to ge into the house. Mrs. Wilson called a special policeman at that time and ordered the of O'Neil, but subsequently relented and asked the policeman to set O'Neil at liberty. It was during the excitement growing out of the early morning visit of O'Neil that the other lover, who is known as "Jack," is believed to have left the house. Up to this time, it is thought by the police, "Jack" was not aware that Mrs. Wilson had another man calling to see her.

"The letter that was found in the bosom of Mrs. Wilson's dress," said a police official res-terday, "shows that the writer of it did not know before that there was another man in the case. The letter was written on the letterhead of Carey & Sides, clothiers, of 775 Broadway and was signed 'Jack.' In his letter 'Jack' says: 'Now, Nellie, I know you will at once give me a full explanation. I want it from your lips, not from his.' If 'Jack' had known of the other fellow before he would not have written at 3 o'clock in the morning demanding an explanation."

The police official also said that he believed that O'Neil knew that 'Jack' was in the Union street house and that he had visited the house at such an early hour in the morning with the determination of foreing an entrance. if he had succeeded, there might have been a

double murder and suicide," he said. The police learned vesterday that O'NeiPhad been employed on the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad for about twenty years and had worked his way up until he became the yardmaster. His acquaintance with Mrs Wilson only dated from last June. In the early part of that month Mrs. Wilson, accompanied by her two children, went to Coner Island on a train of the Prospect Park and Coney Island road. In alighting from the car she fell and bruised herself, and O'Neil, who witnessed the accident, lifted her to a chair He was very polite to her, and afterward when she said she would return to her home he escorted her to a trolley car, and Mrs. Wil-son, who was pleased at the attention shown her, invited him to call at her house. She was seen several times after that at the depot, and on each occasion she paid O'Neil marked at-

seen several times after that at the depot, and on each occasion she paid O'Neil marked attention.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Wilson went to Coney Island with her two boys and met O'Neil at the Culver depot. After the party had a walk along the beach O'Neil treated the widow and the boys to a drink of soda water in a drug store near the depot and then saw them aboard a train returning to the city.

O'Neil was 42 years old and a bachelor and had furnished rooms at 45 Windsor place. Flatbush, but the occupants of the house knew nothing about him. They said he dressed well, aspeared to have plenty of money and was of a happy disposition.

Mrs. Wilson was about 40 years old, but was not what might be called a handsome woman. Her maiden name was Ellen O'Shea and she came to this country from Ireland twenty-three years ago. She subsequently became a domestic in the house of Jacob Wilson at 117 First place. Mr. Wilson was a retired dealer in ship's stores. At the time Ellen O'Shea entered his service Mr. Wilson's first wife was living. When the first Mrs. Wilson died the old man became a devoted admirer of Ellen O'Shea, whom he advanced to the place of housekeeper, and it is said that the father and son had many quarrels, owing to Ellen O'Shea, and that the son threatened to commit suicide if she did not become his wife.

In 1882 Mr. Wilson, while at his summer home in Uniontown, N. J., confided to a friend that he had been secretly married to Miss O'Shea. Subsequently two children were born One of these, William Wilson, 13 years old, is now living.

One of these, William Wilson, 13 years old, is now living
Jacob Wilson died in 1885, leaving an estate valued at over \$300,000. He left a will bequeathing the larger portion of his estate to his son Jacob. This will was admitted to probate, and, then Elien O'Shea contested it, alleging that she was Wilson's lawful wife and that the estate should go to her and her son William, the other son having died a short time before. The case was tried before Justice Bartlett, and evidence was produced to prove that there had been a marriage by mutual agreement at Uniontown, N. J., a religious marriage by the Rev. Dr. Collins at Stapleton, Staten Island and a final marriage by the Rev. Father Henry O'Loughlin of the Catholic Church of St. Mary in Court street.

and a final marriage by the Rev. Father Henry O'Loughlin of the Catholic Church of St. Mary in Court street.

Young Jacob Wilson then set up the claim that there had been an ante-nuptial agreement, by which the woman had wnived all claim to her dower right on the understanding that she was to receive \$250 annually during her life. This agreement could not be found, and the charge was made that it had been stolen from the safe.

The case was finally settled in the woman's favor and the probate of the will was set aside. Her son William was legitimized by the rulings of the Court, and she roceived as her share from the estate over \$10,000 and became the guardian of the child, who had \$10,000 set aside in his name.

Mrs. Wilson was subsequently married to Peter J. Mallon, the son of a weathy dealer in glassware in San Francisco. They lived together several years, and then they parted. Mrs. Mallon informed her friends that she had secured a divorce from him. At any rate, she resumed the name of Wilson. Mrs. Wilson's 6. vear-old son liniph was Mallon's son. Mrs. Wilson has two sisters, a Mrs. Brennan, who lives in President street, Brooklyn, and a Mrs. Coleman, who lives in Manhattan. The sisters were not on very good terms with Mrs. Wilson.

No Guarantee of Safe Delivery of Foreign

Mail Matter. Washington, Sept. 23.-Mr. Harrison J. Bar rett, Acting Assistant Attorney-General for the Post Office Department, to-day rendered a de-

rost Office Department, to-day rendered a de-cision that the provisions of an act passed at the last session of Congress, authorizing the Post Office Department to guarantee the safe delivery of first-class mail matter of the value of \$10 and under, did not apply to registered foreign mail. The decision was made upon a claim for damages by the loss of mail on the French liner Bourgogne. Said He Was Roscoe Conkling's Nephew

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 23.-George Conkling, who was employed for a short time in a carriage store here, was found dead to-day. Death was caused by gastritis, resulting from excessive drinking. He told people here that he was a nephew of Roscoe Conkling and that both his grandfathers were signers of the Dec-laration of Independence. He was about 50 years old.

The Weather.

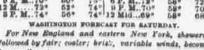
The storm which was in the central States moved over to the lakes and was central resterday to the north of Lake Frie, travelling out the St. Lawrence Valley. It spread heavy rain over all the country between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic Ocean, the heaviest fall reported being 4.16 inches at Lynchburg, Va. There was an average of one inch in the other Atlantic coast States.

Clearing weather set in throughout the middle Atlantic States in the morning and fair weather prevalled in the south and west of the Mississippi. was cooler in the upper Mississippi Valley and up-per lake regions and will be slightly cooler here this morning. It was warmer in the Atlantic States and Northwest. In this city the rain ceased shortly before 8 A. M.,

after which the day was fair; highest official tem-perature 78°, lowest 64°; average humidity 81 per cent.; wind southerly, average velocity 12 miles ar hour; total rainfall 02 of an inch; barometer, cor rected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M. 29.50, SP. M.

mometer and also by Tuz Sun's thermometer at the street level is shown in the annexed table:

Official Sun's Of



For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia, gener erally fair; fresh to brisk southwest to northwest

For western New York, showers, followed by fair; seeler; brisk to high morth winds.

Police Board Approves a Report by Chief

After yesterday's meeting of the Police Board the promised report on the controversy be tween Magistrate Crane and Chief Devery was made public. The report consisted of the affi-davits of Detectives Ware and Gildea and of Patrolmen Haughey and Kerr, who arrested the violators of the Excise law discharged by Magistrate Crane; of a letter written by Chief Devery to District Attorney Gardiner, and another letter addressed by the Chief to President York. The affidavits contained nothing new. Thief Devery wrote to Gardiner on Wednesday

"I desire to call your attention to a com munication sent you by me on the 5th of this month relative to a similar case, which was dso disposed of by Magistrate Crane, then sitting in the Fifth District City Magistrate's Court, and the facts of which were set forth in the copy of a report from the Twenty-fourth precinct, inclosed. Inasmuch as the above arests were made in obnoxious cases, and as the places in question are flagrant violators of the aw, I would respectfully call your special attention to the same." In the letter to President York of the Police

Board, the Chief says, under date of Thursday "My attention having been called to a number of violations of the law of various kinds on ber of violations of the law of various kinds on the east side of the city. I detailed several members of my aquad to investigate the conditions in that neighborhood." Then follows a recital of the experiences of these members with Magistrate Crane. The Chief points out that the acts of the prisoners were clear violations of the law, that the prisoners admitted as much, and that the Magistrate in conversation later with a policeman admitted that the arrests were proper ones.

"In yiew of these facts," the Chief continues, "the Magistrate was limited to one course—to hold the prisoners for trial. In refusing to take this course the Magistrate, in my opinion, rendered himself liable to punishment under section 38 of the Liquor Tax law, as well as under chapter 601, section 28, Laws of 1805.

"With reference to Magistrate Crane's reported remarks as to associations of liquor dealers paying for the privilege of violating the law, I know of no association that directly or indirectly pays money to the police or to any-body else for protection or for permission to violate the law.

"If Magistrate Crane has any information that would tend to show that any such violation of the law exists, I consider it his duty either to furnish me with the same or take such action as would be proper for him in his official capacity to punish any persons who violate the law in that particular. If Magistrate Crane has such information and will acquaint me with it, I will take prompt measures to see that the offenders are dealt with as they should be." the east side of the city. I detailed several

to see that the elienters are dealt with as they should be."

The Chief concludes by asking the board to request the District Attorney "to take such action with regard to these matters as the interests of public justice, the efficiency of the work of this department and the duties of his office muy require."

The board passed a resolution authorizing the President to request Magistrate Crane to the other than the control of the control o

submit any evidence he may have bearing upor the subject matter of the report. HIS TOMBSTONE OVER A DIRT HEAP

Joke Played on an Old Soldier Connected with an East Side Court. When Levy Laube, an old soldier who is an attaché of the Municipal Civil District Court in Clinton street entered the courtroom yesterday morning he said to Clerk Hayes,

morning, Jerry." Hayes gave him a cold stare, and then clutch ing Attendant Charley Newman by the coat sleeve said: "How strange, Charley! What remarkable resemblance to our dear old friend!"

"What can we do for you, sir?" asked Newman. "What can you do for me? What are you talking about?" asked Laube. "Come, come, what do you want?" again asked Newman Laube walked away, but was dumfounded

when none of the attaches apparently recognized him. "Say, Newman," said Laube as he again ap proached Newman, "tell me the joke."

"Who are you?" asked Newman.
"Come now, Charley, you have not forgotten
your old friend, Levy Laube, have you?"
"Levy Laube is dead," replied Newman.
"but you are a good ringer for him. Poor
Laube died yesterday, and you get out of here
or I will have you locked up."
Laube made straight for Fort Sullivan, at
Clinton and Grand streets. Fort Sullivan, at
Sullivan, and was named after a famous
post, composed of men who never went to
war and were never in the army. On his way
across the street Laube saw a sight that made
his eyes stick out.
On the top of a little mound of dirt in the
middle of the street was a marble slab about a
foot square. On one side it read: Who are you?" asked Newman.

Here Lie the Remains of LEVY LAUBE. May God Have Mercy on Him.

Laube grabbed up the stone and ran with it to his house. Here he procured his discharge papers, showing honorable service in the war of the rebellion. Then he rushed to the Essex Market Court and laid the slab on the desk in front of Magistrate Brann. He could hardly gasp out the story, so frantic was his rage. The Magistrate issued a summons for Sydney Livingston, one of the court attaches, whom Laube accused of putting up the job. The summons was returnable yesterday afternoon. Just as Laube was going into the courtroom Louis Demmri, otherwise known as Pretzels, succeeded in effecting a reconciliation between Laube and Livingston, and they shook hands and told Magistrate Brann that it was all a joke. The proceedings were dismissed.

HE FEARS CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

A Divorced Broker Asks for the Custody of His Child on That Account.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 .- The fact that the mother of an infant child, who obtained its custody in a divorce case, is a professor of Christian Science, is the ground upon which the father seeks to recover possession of the boy. A complaint was filed in the District courte to-day, based upon this allegation, by Frank Wilson Brown, formerly a well-known broker in Washington and New York, whose marital infelicities and irregularities were the subject of a judicial investigation some months ago. Brown married a Miss Dean, an actrees, while his first wife was still living and without securing a legal separation. Miss Dean then secured an annulment of the marriage in New York, and later was the principal witness for Brown's wife in the suit for divorce Mrs. Brown furnished a number of love letters which were introduced in evidence.

Just before the proceedings for divorce Brown falled in business, and then went to China and Japan, returning a short time ago. Brown says in his complaint that his divorced wife, although ill, will take no medicine nor call a physician, and as he is compelled to be out of the city frequently and much of the time he fears that if the boy were taken ill while he was away that he would suffer for lack of proper attention and medical assistance. subject of a judicial investigation some

DESTIST KENNEDY PLEADS.

Declares He Is Not Guilty of Emeline C. Reynolds's Murder-To BeTried in November. Dentist Samuel J. Kennedy, who was in dieted by the Grand Jury on Wednesday for the murder of Emeline C. Reynolds at the Grand Hotel on Aug. 16, was arraigned yester day before Judge Newburger in Part I, of the Court of General Sessions for pleading.

Kennedy looked pale and careworn as he stood at the bar. He was dressed in a black cutaway coat and waistcoat, gray striped trousers, turned down collar and black tie. He kept his eyes fixed on the floor, and never looked up during the few minutes he was in

kept his eyes fixed on the floor, and never looked up during the few minutes he was in court.

"Samuel J. Kennedy, you are indicated for the murder of Emeline C. Beynolds at the Grand Hotal on Aug. 16. Guilty or not guilty?" said Clerk Hall.

Manny Friend, who represented Kennedy, piended "not guilty" for his client, who was then taken back to his cell in the Tombe.

Kennedy has been a model prisoner since his detention in the Tombs, and observes the rules scrappilously. He vigorously protests his innoceince, and is confident of his acquital.

Mr. Friend, his lawyer, says he has a surprise in store for the District Attorney when the case comes up for trial. Assistant District Attorney O'Relliy, who has charge of the case for the people, says that the case will be put on trial before Justice Fursman in the criminal branch of the Bupreme Court in the first week of Nowember.

CRANE ABEED TO PROVE HIS CASE This Explains It.

Very often The Franklin Society gets letters like this:

Society gets letters like this:

'145 Vanderbilt Ave.,
Brooklyn, September 10, 1656.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY.

34 Park Row.
Manhattan, N. T. C.
Gentlemen:—I have read your leaflet.
"The Best Mortgage Yet Invented," and
must say that you prove your case, and
that it would seem that The Franklin
Society ought to have a monopoly of the
business of supplying loans to home
builders and home seekers around New
York, for a fairer mortgage system I have
never examined. Instead of having a
million dollars of the asvings of your
members invested in these mortgages
you ought to have a hundred millions, for
your aystem insures an almost absolutely perfect security for your investments.

ments.
Please state briefly the conditions upon which you issue your prepaid coupon investment shares. GILBERT LLOYD.

In answering this letter publicly,

it may be stated that The Franklin Society is entirely unable at present to accommodate one-third of the applicants for loans under its new instalment six per cent. mortgage system, which is shown to be the most popular proposition ever submitted to New Yorkers by a responsible institution. Although the Society's rules prohibit the making of any but small loans, the aggregate of applications recently made indicate a demand for more than \$100,000 a month. For this reason the Board of Management of the Society has decided upon a further issue of its prepaid coupon shares. These shares are represented by certificates for \$100 and upward to \$5,000, with interest coupons (five per cent.) payable to bearer in January and July at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, or collectible through any bank or trust company in New York. The certificate bears coupons for ten years, but the face of the certificate is redeemable at par at the office of the Society at any time after one year from date of issue. The Society has, since its organization, received over three millions of dollars from its shareholders, and has distributed net earnings, after the payment of all expenses, of over \$300,000. The office of the Society is open on Monday evenings till 9 o'clock; other days, except Saturday, till 5 o'clock. Closes Saturday at 1 P. M. Write for further information to

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY for Home-Building and Savings, 34 Park Row, New York. M. L. MUHLEMAN, President. C. O'CONOR HENNESSY.

Secretary-Treasurer.

LA BOURGOGNE'S VICTIMS.

Relatives Charge Gross Carelessness and Demand \$30,000 for Each Life Lost. The relatives of three of the passengers who were lost in the disaster to La Bourgogne have instituted suits for damages against the French

ine through Kenneson, Crain & Alling. They demand \$30,000 in each case. In the complaints, which are all alike, the plaintiffs allege that La Bourgogne was not in a safe or suitable condition for a voyage from this city to Havre when she started on her ill-fated trip. They allege that she had not an adequate number of collision bulkheads, that her lifeboats and rafts were too few and too small, that the former were not properly swung, that there were not enough pumps or life preservers, that the latter were not where they could be got at readily, and that there were not proper appli-ances on the steamer for signalling. The plaintiffs further allege that the officers The plaintiffs further allege that the officers and crew of La Bourgogne were incompetent; that the sallors were careless and the engineers both careless and incompetent. They charge the same things against the Captain, and state that he was suffering from melancholia, the result of the death of his son in France, at the time of the collision. For some time before the accident, they allege, the Captain was suffering from delusions, among others one that he was destined to die at sea, and that he had written articles descriptive of his belief.

As proof of the carelessness and incompany

his belief.
As proof of the carelessness and incompe-tence of the officers and crew of La Bourgogne the plaintiffs cite the running down of the Alisa in New York Bay by La Bourgogne in February, 1896.

CHARLES T. HOFFMAN ARRESTED. A Clerk of Brown Brothers & Co. Accused

of Counterfeiting. Charles T. Hoffman, 25 years old, was held or examination yesterday, in default of \$2,000 bail, by United States Commissioner Benedict of Brooklyn on suspicion of being engaged in counterfelting operations. He was arrested on the previous night, after the officers had discovered some alleged counterfeiting paraphernalia in his room at 177 Atlantic avenue. The outfit included a smelting pot, five alleged

outfit included a smelting pot, five alleged plaster of Paris moulds (two for 50-cent pieces and three for 25-cent pieces), copper, lead and other metals, gas and alcohol fittings and blowers, and some fine tools. Suspicion, it is said, was directed to Hoffman several days ago, when he was overheard by a Secret Service man remarking that he could turn out money with very little trouble.

Hoffman declared that the arrest was a great injustice to him, and that he had been using all the suspicious implements in experiments in photography. He told the court officials that he had been employed for five years by Brown Brothers & Co., bankers, and that his uncle, Charles F. Hoffman, is their cashier. It was his intention, he said, to go in a few days to the home of his parents in Loreauville, La., and to take the supposed counterfeiting implements with him.

CASSAGUE CASE GOES OVER Hungarian Prisoners Believed to Be Inno-

cent, but Two Other Italians Wanted. The five men under arrest in connection with the murder on Tuesday morning of Andras Cassague, an Italian laborer, in his home at 253 North Sixth street, Williamsburg, were arraigned yesterday in the Lee Avenue Police Court. They are John Thonas and Michael Court. They are John Thonas and Michael Siegel, Hungarians, and Dominico Deconteris, Carmino Bifalco, and Dominic Spenzo, Italians, Sergeant Conklin, of Denuty Chief of Police Mackellar's staff, requested Magistrate Kramer to remand the prisoners until next Thursday, and this was done. He asked this because of the failure of the police to find two other Italians who, it is believed, can clear up the mystery of the sfrangling.

The police no longer believe that the Hungarian prisoners know anything of the murder, and would not have offered any objection had they asked for their freedom yesterday.

A GREAT CHARITY The Sisters of Joseph, Jersey City, are make stremous efforts to begin the execution of their ne-free Home for poor billed. The work was illustrat-in July Catholic World. Subscriptions are carried solicited, Address SISTERS OF ST, JOSEPH, Jers.

GARPET T. M. Stewart 326 7th Ave. CLEANSING Tel. 1863.

